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**AMENDMENT AND RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION**

**In the Claims**

1. (seven times amended) A method of killing cells in a patient, the method comprising,

administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL),

wherein the CTLs have a different HLA class I complex (or equivalent) than the cells to be killed, and

the CTLs specifically recognize a peptide portion of an antigen on the cells to be killed ~~of an antigen~~ which is present at an abnormally elevated amount in the patient, when the peptide is presented by the HLA class I complex (or equivalent) on the surface of cells to be killed, wherein the HLA class I complex (or equivalent) type presenting the peptide in the cells to be killed is not present in the CTLS to be administered to the patient, and

the CTLs kill the presenting cells.

2. (original) A method according to Claim 1 wherein the CTL are a clonal population of CTL.

3. (once amended) A method according to Claim 1 wherein the CTL are substantially free of other cell types

6. (three times amended) A method according to Claim 1 wherein the antigen is present at an abnormally elevated amount in the cells to be killed compared to other cells.

7. (twice amended) A method according to Claim 1 wherein the cells to be killed are cancer cells.

8. (once amended) A method according to Claim 7 wherein the cancer is ~~any one of~~ selected from the group consisting of breast cancer; bladder cancer; lung cancer; ~~prostrate~~ prostate cancer; thyroid cancer; leukemias; ~~and~~ lymphomas; ~~such as CML, ALL, AML, PML;~~ colon cancer; glioma; seminoma; liver cancer; pancreatic cancer; ~~bladder cancer;~~ renal cancer; cervical cancer; testicular cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; neuroblastoma and melanoma.

14. (once amended) A method according to Claim 1 further comprising the step of determining the HLA class I (or equivalent) molecule type of the patient prior to administration of the CTL.

15. (once amended) A method according to Claim 14 wherein the type is determined using DNA typing.

16. (once amended) A method according to Claim 1 wherein the patient is human.

17. (twice amended) A method according to Claim 14 wherein the cytotoxic T lymphocyte is selected from a library of CTL clones, the library comprising a plurality of CTL clones derived from individuals with differing HLA class I (or equivalent) molecule type and each CTL clone recognises the cells to be killed.

18. (three times amended) A method according to Claim 17 wherein each CTL clone recognises at least part of the ~~same molecule~~ ~~contained in or associated with~~ peptide portion of the antigen on the cells to be killed.

27. (please delete) A method according to claim 1 wherein the antigen is selected from the group consisting of cyclin D1, cyclin E, mdm 2, EGF-R, erb-B2, erb-B3, FGF-R, insulin-like growth factor receptor, Met, myc, a p53, BCL-2, a polypeptide associated with the BCR/ABL translocation in CML and ALL, a colony stimulating factor 1 ~~CSF-1~~ (CSF-1) receptor, an adenomatous polyposis coli ~~APC~~ (APC), a RET, an ~~EGFR~~ EGF-R, a polypeptide associated with PML/RARA translocation in promyeloid leukemia ~~PML~~ (PML), and a polypeptide associated with E2A-PBX1 translocation in pre B leukemias and in childhood acute leukemias.

56. (new) The method of claim 8, wherein the leukemia is selected from the group consisting of chronic myeloid leukemia (CML), acute lymphocytic leukemia (ALL), acute myeloid leukemia (AML), and promyeloid leukemia (PML).